

## FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

## ALLIANCE NOTES.

A man's politics is no better nor worse than his religion. Good politics is good religion, and good religion is good politics. Those who cannot harmonize their creeds with these truths are worshipping false gods, and the sooner their idols are smashed the better it will be for humanity.—Omaha Times.

The political crop is now gathered and the farmers should immediately begin the preparation of the soil of their minds for the reception of the seeds of a new crop to be harvested in the future elections. Stick to the alliance, patronize the state exchange and other alliance trade agencies, read the reform papers and be true to yourselves, your calling and your country, and all will come out right. Organization, education and determination will surely win in the end.

Sidney Carlton, writing of labor leaders in the Cincinnati Herald, says of Eugene V. Debs: "He is a young man yet, but one of the brightest and brainiest of the nation. His talents are of a very high order. He is a thinker, a writer, an orator, and a man with the courage of his convictions, who dare plant his standard far in advance of the moving army of reform and calmly wait for them to come up to it." The words are exceptionally well spoken and still better deserved.—Age of Labor.

It should be remembered that this people's party is not a movement of the farmer and common laborer exclusively. It is a movement of the people against the parasites. Unless we can unite all legitimate interest, labor, business and professional, against the class that absorb the products of muscular and mental labor without rendering an equivalent, then our party will fall to pieces with its own weight. There are too many people in our party yet who, with tongue and pen, are conveying the idea that no one is welcome in our ranks except a farmer or a common laborer. This is one of our own mistakes that needs correcting.—Cincinnati Herald.

Some people pretend to be afraid that if we have free coinage of silver that other nations will flood us with their "paper" silver. But they won't; yet, even if they did, what of it? If silver is brought here by a foreign owner and coined at our mints he must pay transportation and cost of minting. Then what? He isn't going to take it to some other country, paying transportation there, and then sell it as bullion, is he? Won't he be apt to invest here? If so, why not let him bring it along? But we have had free coinage in this country. Other nations didn't "flood" us then, and they need all the silver they have now as badly as they did then.—Chicago Express.

The south begins to realize that the only way to settle the color question in politics is to divide the people on material issues instead of on partisan lines. White and black men alike respond when they see that politics does have something to do with cheap or dear products. It is rapidly dawned, not only upon the south man, but on the north man too, that dear dollars make cheap products, and that both old parties are equally responsible for present conditions, hence they are coming together in the new party and it will draw from black and white alike, and the white will protect the black because it is a personal financial interest that is at stake. Out of this revolution will come a new south.—Dakota Ruralist.

## OUR COURTS.

The Foundation of Free Government is gone When the Masses Lose Confidence in the Fidelity of the Courts.

The American republic is in grave danger because its working millions believe that its judges have become traitorous preventers both of the letter and spirit of the law, in their eagerness to give lawless service to a lawless and oppressive plutocracy. The very foundation of a free and peaceful government is gone when the masses of the people have lost all faith in the purity of its courts and the justice of their rulings. Affirm who dares that this terrible state of affairs is not existing in our republic today! All intelligent men know it to be the case, and it will only be lyingly denied by the lawyers, judges and plutocratic beneficiaries of our befouled and debauched legal system. The stable foundation of our democracy is gone from under it and now rests on the precarious props of mere forms and the traditional habit of popular respect for them. How long can these fictions of a solid support stand the weighty footfalls of tumultuous multitudes marching after stolen rights and more just opportunities? If the producing millions of America had perfect confidence in the righteousness of our courts of law there would be small danger of the republic in the all-pervading venality and rottenness that find expression in laws made to enrich the classes and devastate the masses.—Pennsylvania People's Era.

## That Silver Dump.

To the person who fears that this country may become the dumping ground of the silver of the world, the statistical abstract of the United States, 1891, fourteenth number, etc., prepared under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, presents some very interesting figures. It shows that the value of the silver coin and bullion that has been exported from the United States from 1843 to 1892 inclusive exceeds the amount imported by \$894,227,793, and that the coinage value of all the silver mined in this country from 1793 to 1892 inclusive was \$997,755,000. The imports of silver from 1843 to 1892 inclusive, only exceeded the exports for four years, viz: 1843, 1846, 1847, 1863, which amounted to \$1,200,793, while the total excess of exports of silver for the forty-nine years was \$871,527,393. The figures show that the country has been continually dumping our silver out. Further comment is unnecessary.—Oberlin (Kan.) Herald.

## EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Eminent Financiers Testify to the Soundness of Populist Principles.

The demand in the people's party platform for an increase of the currency, and that the government, instead of banking corporations, shall issue this currency to the people, have been met by the two-foresight editors of the republican press with derision. We have been assured that there is an abundance of money in circulation, and that the national bank currency is the best the world has ever seen. The authority (?) of Secretary Foster has been cited to show that we have more money than ever before, and the "calamity howler" has been informed that he is an ignoramus and knows nothing about the question of finance anyhow. He should stick to his plow, work harder and practice greater economy, leaving the great questions of finance to John Sherman and other great men who have made such subjects a study.

In connection with these issues, it affords us great pleasure to quote from a few distinguished financiers who cannot be said to be entirely ignorant upon these subjects. The American Bankers' association has recently held its annual session at San Francisco, Cal. It is certainly fair to presume that those who are sent as delegates to the annual meetings of this association are successful bankers, good financiers and fair representatives of their class. Their evidence in this case should certainly have weight with those who base their opinions upon the testimony of eminent bankers and financiers rather than upon personal investigation and reflection. Mr. Frank L. Miller, cashier of the national bank of D. O. Mills & Co., of Sacramento, said:

"This nation and others need the issue of governmental paper money to accomplish the carrying of silver. \* \* \* National bank circulation should be retired to make room for silver notes, but the system of national banks should be retained. The men who made this state of California came from all parts of the union. They had much experience with the state issues prior to 1860, and knew that no state could make its citizens a legal tender. They believed in security coming up, and supporting, that clause of the United States constitution which says that no state shall emit bills of credit. As a result of their combined experience, I can speak with authority and say that the people of California will attack and discredit all state bank issues. Let all the states of the union listen and copy these loyal and honorable words of the principal constitution. 'No state shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United States.'"

R. M. Widney, L. L. D., president of the University Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., in a paper treating in an exhaustive manner of the volume of money in circulation, gives the following testimony of the imperative necessity of the increase of the currency demanded by our platform:

"At no time in the history of the race has the money question so imperatively forced itself upon the people and demanded careful consideration and wise and just solution. It must be solved. It will force a solution. It will never again rest until it is solved on principles of justice and equity, and in the interest of the masses of the people. The conflict is irrepressible, and the common intelligence will accept no solution that does not work out the prosperity of the masses. The first question is, what is the volume in the world—in the civilized nations—in the United States and in each state?"

Then, after giving statistics showing the volume as above, Mr. Widney continues:

"The treasury report of \$121 per capita of general stock, or of \$21.4 per capita in circulation, while true as a treasury balance sheet, which alone it is, cannot be used as a basis for estimating the working money capital of the nation. With this vivid picture in our minds, as to the actual volume of money in the business world, its distribution, and the amount available for active business and held as reserves, lost, destroyed, exported and tied up in pocket and idle reserves, let us next examine the business activity which calls this money into use."

"The volume of business in the United States is vastly above \$121.00 per capita annually. Our total volume of money represents only six mills on the dollar for actual business. But if you take the actual volume of money available for business, it will represent such a small fraction of a cent that we cease to wonder at the impossibility of moving the volume of trade, and only wonder that business is not totally paralyzed."

"As business grows, it is evident that the actual volume of money holds the same relative to the volume of business that the cash reserve of a bank holds to its deposits."

"There can be no permanent prosperity until our available money is increased. Increasing disasters are abundantly stored in the future, on the present relation between the volume of money and business."

"You might as well try to run the railroad business of the United States with a few hundred cars."

"When you look over the commercial growth of the world the danger is more apparent. South America, India, Asia and other minor communities which have been in a commercial sleep for ages are suddenly awakening to activity and life."

"They have hitherto had about 2 1/2 per capita in money for business. Now they will draw at this critical point, not in products but in money, but an enormous substitute for it, which when used in the commercial world, sooner or later breaks down to society's injury. I know of no definition of money that includes all that should be included and excludes all that should be excluded. I submit the following as a correct definition of money:

"Money is that article in a nation with which a debtor can extinguish a debt without the consent of the creditor at a fixed unit of value. In other words, it is a legal tender by the supreme law of the land. As a corollary of this, gold money is that which will be accepted readily by each person in exchange at its face value. Every man wishes to know that any other person will receive the money at the same value at which he received it. To illustrate: You own a man one hundred dollars (\$100). You realize him a \$100 gold bar, standard fineness, he refuses. You offer him ten such bars; he refuses. You cannot force it on him. The flat of the nation is not on the bars. You melt it into discs, stamped, and of the standard weight of \$1 gold pieces. You tender these; he rejects them, and sends you to the penitentiary for counterfeiting. The flat of the nation was a forgery. You tender him English sovereigns, gold francs or marks with the flat of a foreign nation on them. He refuses them. The flat is not extinguished, for the foreign flat is null and void in this land for want of jurisdiction, and they are not money, only bullion. Now you tender him \$10 in greenbacks, \$5 in silver certificates and \$5 in gold coin. He still refuses, and wants all in United States

gold coin. You deposit the money in court or in the bank to his credit, and the debt is extinguished at the will of the debtor without the consent of the creditor. This is caused by the fiat of the nation formulated in the words, 'this shall be a legal tender in satisfaction of all debts, public and private, within the jurisdiction of the United States.' This fiat on the gold, the silver or the paper makes the money. Nothing else does or can make the money. Some able men assert that the true test of money is the first test. That is, if you put it in the crucible and reduce it, a dollar will be left. Suppose the next time you go to pay a debt, you put your one hundred gold dollars in a crucible and fire up, and tender your creditor the fused result. Have you in the pot money or bullion? Can you force the creditor to receive it? No. The money element is consumed. The fiat of the nation has disappeared. The first test of money is the same on gold money or paper money. It destroys the money power of the article. President Diaz may step into your bank and deposit one thousand Mexican dollars, and ask for a certificate of deposit for one thousand United States dollars. You say no. 'Why not?' says President Diaz, 'that is a one thousand dollar legal tender where I came from.' 'Yes,' you reply, 'that may be good money in your country, but it is not good money in this country.'"

When a nation becomes powerless to enforce its fiat the element of the article ceases, and there only remains an article of more or less commercial value. Money is an artificial product, and is not a national product. No mine has ever been discovered out of which money was dug ready stamped with a national fiat. All nations in all ages have made different forms of money. Money has no intrinsic value, it only represents value in some form. The gold in the mountains has no intrinsic value. It is said that it takes a dollar's worth of labor to produce a dollar (24 1/2) of gold, and therefore that the gold dollar has an intrinsic value. The fact is that it only represents a dollar's worth of work. How about a greenback, when printed and deposited in the United States treasury it represents no value. It is then the same as the gold in the mountains. But when some one gives the United States (the people) a dollar's worth of labor or material for a paper dollar, thereafter that paper dollar represents a dollar's worth of work as much as ever the gold dollar did or could. They both have the same representative value. And, so long as the nation retains its integrity and power, they will each be good as declared by the fiat. Gold has no purchasing power. Nothing can be purchased except by consent of the vendor. He may consent to sell for payment in iron, cotton, land or ships. It is his option as a seller to sell for what he chooses. It is only when a debt is created that the debtor can extinguish it at his choice with legal tender money."

There is a good deal of calamity in the foregoing, but it seemed to meet the approval of the American Bankers' association for all that. After treating of the subject of devious substitutes for money, Mr. Widney continues: "As bankers we will prosper best in the long run under that system that gives the greatest prosperity to the masses."

Speaking of the power to coin money, he says:

"I respectfully suggest that all efforts to have Congress delegate this financial power to any combination of men or corporations is dangerous, and should meet the never-ending opposition of all Americans. It should remain in the hands of the nation for the common good. We may be bankers in our day and reap the profits of a system partial to us, but our descendants will probably not be bankers, and they will suffer from an unjust system. As bankers let us unflinchingly oppose everything but the best money and the best system that the intelligence of the nineteenth century can give."

Here is testimony of a character that should command the respect of those who base their opinions upon those of eminent financiers, and this testimony sustains the three fundamental propositions of the people's party upon the question of finance.

1. That money has no intrinsic value and is purely a creation of law.
2. That the volume of money in circulation is totally inadequate for the demands of our commerce.
3. That the delegation of the power to coin money to individuals or corporations is dangerous, and should not be tolerated by the American people—that congress alone is authorized by the constitution to exercise that authority.

When next our republican editors and politicians cry out against the financial plank of the Omaha platform, let them direct their anathemas at the American Bankers' association.—Topeka (Kan.) Advocate.

## "GOD WITH US."

The People's Battle Cry is the Impending Terrible Conflict.

The political philosopher who shall, in some far future time, analyze the constructive forces whose busy activity makes our present epoch so tumultuous, will find much to marvel over in the contemptuous silence which the democratic and republican statesmen of 1892 have so studiously preserved towards the people's party and its platform of vital popular issues.

Not since 1862 has there been so tame and nerveless a campaign between the two great dominant parties of the country. This is because both the republican and democratic parties denied the living questions of the hour any place in their discussions.

The real problem that fronts our country's future is whether this republic is to be ruled by the people or the plutocrats.

As Senator Ingalls remarked, popular government is still on trial in America, but he did not add, as he truthfully could have done, that this is the case solely because a powerful plutocratic oligarchy is now doing its utmost to subvert free institutions on this continent. So it is, and the issue will not be finally determined until either the people or the plutocrats have gained the battle which is now going on in Washington's republic.

Be of good heart, ye men of the fields and men of the shop, who have pledged your lives to keep this nation a government of the people, by the people and for the people! The spirit of the age fights in the ranks with you, though all unseen.

You are moving along the evolutionary lines laid down by the Almighty for the uplifting of mankind.

You are the evangelists of a human progress that cannot be checked by all the opposing forces of evil.

Truth is your motto—and justice and righteousness your quest.

You seek the larger light and nobler life for all, and the powers of darkness cannot prevail against you, for the God that reigns eternal above the ages smiles upon those who would serve men, who are his beloved children.—Lester C. Hubbard, in Vanguard.

The populist party is one of clear cut principles and a line of action absolutely distinct from either of the old parties or any faction thereof. There is no possibility, therefore, of our trading or withdrawing in the interest of any other party.—Fort Worth Advance.

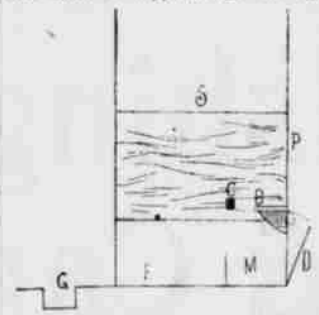
## THE FARMING WORLD.

## WATER IN COW STALLS.

Description of a Perfect Winter Home for Dairy Cows.

I am glad to notice that the practice of keeping dairy cows in the stable through the winter, and watering them without exposure to storms or cold air, is commended by several well-known writers and practical farmers. After some experiments made in former years, my son last December built stalls in the cow stable and put in iron troughs so that each cow has running spring water constantly within reach. The cows were kept tied in the stalls through the winter with perfect satisfaction to themselves and their owner. The stalls are made of inch spruce matched boards and are in every way satisfactory.

Each cow has a perfect stall, but one basin supplies two stalls. The stall is for cows that weigh 1,200 pounds each. For one weighing 900, a stall nine inches shorter has been found right in length. Each cow has her feed and water so supplied that she can



WINTER HOME FOR DAIRY COWS.

S. side of stall, 2 1/2 feet long, 4 1/2 feet high; P. partition in front of stall, 4 1/2 feet high, with 2 1/2 inch space at bottom left without boarding; F. floor of stall, 7 1/2 feet; width of stall, 2 1/2 feet; G. water-tight gutter (this gutter, M. manger 2 inches high next to the cows' feet; D. door 2 feet wide, held in position by three-eighths inch iron hook in place shown by dotted line; B. water basin supplied by 1 1/2 inch iron pipe with constant stream of spring water; C. point where the neck chain is fastened 2 feet from the floor and 2 feet from the front of the stall.

eat and drink without molestation. There is a board three inches wide fastened in the center of the manger in front and nailed to the partition above, that prevents the cows from getting hay under their feet. They are not unfastened during the winter. The same stalls are used for milking in summer, and the cows soon learn so that they can be quickly fastened. For summer a false bottom is laid in the gutter, so that it is but four inches deep, and the cows can readily pass in and out. A wire placed directly over the manger board at a height of twenty inches from the floor prevents the cows from lying down while milking in summer. They are well supplied with sawdust or straw for bedding, and no difficulty is found in keeping them clean. The stable is thirty-six feet wide, with two rows of stalls and a feeding floor between, and a platform behind the cows is wide enough so that a sled or wagon with team is used for removing manure directly to the field.—C. S. Rice, in Rural New Yorker.

## TO CURE BALKINESS.

Be Reasonable and Treat Your Horse in a Reasonable Way.

Take the front foot at the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee joint; hold it thus for three minutes and let it down and the horse will go. Tie a string tightly around one of his ears or one of his forelegs; leave it on for a minute or two and when you remove it he will go. Two instances came under my own observation of still another method. My neighbor's team balked with a big load at the foot of a steep pitch. His wife went to the horses, patted them on their heads, rubbed their noses, talking in a friendly, comfortable way. Then she unlatched them from the wagon, turned them around and hitched them up again. At the first word they started and pulled up the hill all right. I saw a man trying to make a team pull an empty wagon out of a ditch. The sides of the ditch were about two feet high and perpendicular and the wagon a very large one. Whenever the horses felt the wheels come against the sides of the ditch they balked and refused to pull. Their driver lost his temper and rained blows on them. The horses were quite bewildered and had evidently forgotten what was required of them. Another man went to the plunging, snorting horses, took them by the bridles, talked to them gently and soothed and stroked their noses for some seconds until they had recovered from their fright and had regained confidence in themselves and him. When they were quiet, he unhitched them, drove them a few feet and hitched them up again and they went all right. Be reasonable and treat your horse in a reasonable way.—Farm and Home.

## A CONVENIENT BARN.

Its Cost Is Not Supposed to Exceed Seven Hundred Dollars.

The Orange Judd Farmer illustrates a simple, convenient barn for the average farm. In the ground plan 1, 1 are double stalls for horses and cows; 2 a feed way; 3 a wheat bin; 4 an oat bin;

CONVENIENT FARM BARN.

5 a corn crib; 6 a machine shed which may be fitted with mangers and used for sheltering sheep, calves or cows; 7 is a driveway. The main barn is 48

feet long and the shed at the end will add 12 feet to this, making it 60 feet. It is 24 feet wide and 30 feet high under the eaves. A barn of this kind, made of good material, can be constructed for \$650 or \$700 including the cost of building.

Hastening the Molting Process.

As it is getting late in the season the hens should have finished molting. If not give them a daily allowance of a tablespoonful of linseed meal in their food, for every two hens, and keep them in a warm place where they can get as much of it as they desire. Provide dry and warm quarters, as molting hens are liable to roop in damp weather.—Farm and Fireside.

## SPACE BETWEEN HIVES.

A Matter Deserving the Serious Attention of Beekeepers.

The occupants of the hives are not likely to receive any injury directly from each other if the hives are placed close together in a straight row, as they were commonly placed years ago. There may be some mixing of the bees by their entering wrong hives, but that does not seem to make any trouble. There may, however, be serious trouble whenever young queens fly on their bridal trips, for in that case if a queen enters a wrong hive it leaves queenless the hive she left.

To avoid any trouble of this sort it is necessary to have the hives well apart, and it depends upon circumstances how far that should be. On a level plain, where there is not a tree or shrub or building in sight, I think it quite possible that there would be some mixing and loss of queens in an apiary of one hundred colonies if the hives should be placed a rod apart. But on the same spot you might with perfect safety put three hives touching each other, in any possible position. Bees are not good at counting, and if a bee has nothing else to go by except to find a hive which is the fifth from the end in the third row, it is likely to make a mistake. But if the apiary consists of only three hives the bee does not need to count. It can easily find the one at the left, right or middle.

So it is a good plan to have the hives at least five or six feet apart, especially as it is more convenient for the operator to have plenty of room between them. At the same time it is a very fortunate thing, in case it is desirable to economize room, that it is just as well to place the hives in pairs as to place them singly. Suppose a row of hives six feet apart. Now you may place another hive beside each hive in the row, having the pair of hives almost touching each other, and there will be no more danger of bees or queens entering wrong hives than if you had left them single. You see, a bee will never make the mistake of taking the right-hand hive for the left.—C. C. Miller, in Bee Journal.

## HOW TO TRAIN COLTS.

Treat Them Kindly and as Though They Had Some Sense.

The practice of letting colts run wild until they are two or three years old has been changed to the habit of breaking to halter while young. Often they are broken to lead before they are weaned, and are handled and petted more or less until considered old enough to break to harness. Many peering colts are actually broken to harness and driven before light vehicles, but at this age, unless managed with rare judgment, injury is liable to follow from overexertion.

If the colt is of a nervous temperament, treat kindly by feeding grain, and teach it to eat lumps of sugar from your hand and soon you will be able to rub and pet it. Speak gently to the colt and soon your coining will be a welcome visit. When tying with a halter use a strong one, so that if it is scared and pulls back the halter will not break but hold firmly. The colt will not soon repeat that method of getting away. Throughout the breaking process, use harness and vehicles that are strong and safe. If a colt once runs away, it seems to watch for a similar opportunity.

Should the colt be fretful and try your patience, do not get mad and give it an excessive drive simply to let it know you are the master, or whip and otherwise abuse it to gain the same point. The chances are that if you tell the truth about the matter afterwards, you will acknowledge your mistake.

Teach colts to instantly obey the word "whoa," and train them to stand until requested to go. Call the colt by its name very frequently. When used by the side of another horse the latter should be of the gentlest disposition, and, no matter how kind and trusty it has been, never leave them without tying both of them, as colts frequently get into bad snarls and the mate, however gentle, is often led to cause you trouble and loss.—American Agriculturist.

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